the Union Home Minister discussed the matter with Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and assured the State authorities of additional re-inforcements so as to bring the communal situation under control Various measures to deal with anti-social and communal elements were also discussed with the State authorities and a general to all the State Governments/UTs was issued who were requested to take suitable measures to alert the district authorities etc. to prevent any break of violence in the concerned States. The Union Home Minister also urged the members of the coordination committee of the Babri Masjid movement to postpone the contemplated march to Ayudhya on 14th October, 1988 and assured that the Government would try to have a out of court settlement on the Ram Janmabhoomi Babri Masjid issue and failing which the legal process will be got expedited. Consequent to this assurance of the Government the coordination committee of the Babri Masjid called of its proposed march to Ayodhya.

Material support in terms of paramilitary forces and equipment is provided to the State Governments as and when occasion arised or demands are made to ensure them to effectively manage and control the riot situation on ground. Further, the Central Government has circulated a set of guidelines to the States Govements to help them manage communal violence and restore as well as reinforce communal harmony. Amongst these are the guidelines for preventing and controlling communal violence, the guidelines for processions and guidelines for relief and rehabilitation measures.

Apart from the above, from time to time the National Integration Council has been deliberating on the long term measures of evolving a secular society. The report of the Standing Committee of the National Integration Council has been commended to the State Governments.

Lessons have been drawn from the recent riots e.g the Meerut and based upon this experience a fresh set of guidelines was circulated to the State Governments on 26th February, 1988.

In view of the happenings in Punjab and other parts of the country, the question of prevention of misuse of religious institutions for political and illegal purposes as also in the context of separation of religion from politics, the need was felt to check this misuse immediately and accordingly the Religous Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Ordinance, 1988 was promulgated on 26th May, 1988. Subsequently, a Bill to replace this Ordinance was introduced in the Monsoon Session of Parliament which was enacted on 2nd September, 1988..

Seizure of Heroin on Indo-Pak Border in Punjab

192. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item which appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated the 16th October, 1988 to the effect that heroin worth Rs. 100 crore has been seized on the Indo-Pak border in Punjab;

(b) if so, whether any arrests have been made in this connection;

(c) what action Government have taken against the guilty persons; and

(d) what are the details of the steps being taken to check such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Regional Unit, Amritsar, in collaboration with the Border Security Force, seized 100 packets of brownish powder (suspected

to be heroin) on 14-10-1988 near the Indo-Pak border in Amritsar district. (No precise value of the seized drugs can be estimated as this is dependent upon various factors like purity, places of origin and sale, local demand and supply, etc.)

Two persons, namely, Wirsa Singh and Budha Singh, both residents of Kakkar village (Amritsar district), have been arrested in this connection for taking appropriate action under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 and the Customs Act, 1962.

Government have launched various aggressive counter measures, which, *inter alia*, include provision of deferrent punishments against drug-related crimes, strengthening of the preventive and intelligence machinery (especially around borders), adoption of a liberalised reward scheme for officers and informers, strengthening of bilateral co-operation between neighbouring countries (including regional co-operation under the aegis of SAARC). The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988 provides for preventive detention up to a maximum of 2 years for drug-related crimes.

Seizure of Narcotics

193. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:
SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of heroin, hashish, charas and other similar narcotics seized by the Narcotics Control Bureau during the last two years alongwith its international value;

(b) what is the method of disposal of such narcotics by the Narcotics Control Bureau; and

(c) what is the amount in Indian and foreign currencies earned by the Bureau from the sale of the narcotics during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) The quantities of drugs seized by the Narcotics Control Bureau during 1987 and 1988 (up to September, 1988) are as under:

S. No.	Name of drug	Quantity seized in	
		1987	1988 (September)
		(in kilograms)	
1.	Opium	97	44
2.	Heroin	101	114
3.	Hashish (Charas)	25	27
4.	Ganja	2,606	5,401
5.	Mandrax tablets	510	229

(Figures rounded off to the nearest kilogram)